The Repeater

The W6VVR Newsletter

VOTE VOTE

FOR YOUR CLUB OFFICIALS!

BREAKING NEWS!!

ELECTIONS THIS MONTH!

The Newsletter for November 2024

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THE VACA VALLEY RADIO CLUB WELCOMES YOU

The Vaca Valley Radio Club has proudly served the Northern Solano County Area since 1988. We pride ourselves in providing a friendly place for radio amateurs to meet and improve their operating skills.

We participate in public service events throughout the year and are always ready to assist with communications during times of emergency.

Browse our website for more information about our club. If you have any questions, please e-mail us at w6vvr@w6vvr.net or call 707-448-5665 for assistance.

The Repeater is Published by the Vaca Valley Radio Club, PO Box 143, Elmira, CA 95625- 0143.

An ARRL Affiliated Club. Founded 1987, Chartered 1988.

General Meetings: 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM See the directions on the last several pages.

Meetings Are Wheelchair Accessible

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A Message from The Editors of The Repeater

Welcome to November!

As I sit here and write this, we still have the upcoming club elections, merriment on main, and of course, our annual Holiday dinner coming up.

This month we will be training on ICS-800.
With this training the basics, and I do mean basics, of the Incident Command System should be understood.

73

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A Message from The President

Unfortunately, as of the publishing deadline, I did not receive any message from the President
Servando Miramontes, K6SRV

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A message from the Vice President

Unfortunately, as of the publishing deadline, I did not receive any message from the Vice President Dan Martin N6ETR

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A message from the Treasurer

I've noticed that we have a few members in arrears on their dues. Please let me know if there's an issue.

Well we started the reservation and payment process for the Club's Holiday Dinner on December 12th at 6:00 PM. This is in lieu of our regular monthly meeting at the airport.

Use this link

VVRC 2024 Holiday Dinner Reservation Form

Financially, the club is doing well. I'm attaching a comparison between 2023 and 2024

Ending PayPal Statement 2023	85.11
Ending Bank Statement 2023	3120.08
Unreconciled 2023	0.00
Yr to Date A61PayPal Statement 2024	99.11
Yr to Date Bank Statement 2024	5425.90
Unreconciled 2024	25.00

Thanks, Bryan KBØA

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A Message from the Secretary

Unfortunately, as of the publishing deadline, I did not receive any message from the Secretary
Mike Rogers KN6MIO

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Meetings recorded by the Secretary

VACA VALLEY RADIO CLUB MEETING
10/10/2024

I. 1900 Flag Salute.

II. 1905 Discussion about the Day of the dead event, upcoming elections, and the Christmas Dinner/Meeting.

III. 1930 Discussion and demonstration about Programming Baofeng radios by Servando.

IV. 2100 Meeting Adjourned.

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A Special Message to ALL Members!!!

As most of the club is aware, elections are coming up this month at the November meeting.

That means this is YOUR chance to move the club forward in a direction that benefits everyone.

However, that wont happen without both your vote and your participation.

You MUST ATTEND the November meeting to MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD about who is in charge of the club.

You must attend the November meeting to participate AND MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD about the direction you want the club to move forward in.

You must attend the club meeting in November to help with club activities and events.
Every newsletter has a list of club positions and most of those positions are vacant.
The club needs you to fill those positions and guide the club.

Again, this is your club.

Your participation decides where and how we grow as a club.

Your dues pay for things the club does.

You pay for the club you should be eager to participate in the club and the events offered.

When you do not show up you miss out on the expertise of other club members and they miss out on the possible expertise you could be offering to assist them.

PLEASE! PLEASE! PLEASE!

Come to the club meeting in November and VOTE for the people that will run the club in the future. Sitting by on the side lines paying dues and not participating wont help you or the club grow.

Your participation will.

73

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About Pacificon

I went to Pacificon this year once again,there was a lot of very useful information this year.

Everything from antenna information, how to make the club grow, how to get younger children interested in the hobby, Aredn, winlink, qrp, it was all there for the learning.

I went to the antenna seminar done on Friday and have the PDF's of those forums.

On Saturday I again went to the forums but had to pick and choose what forums I was able to attend since I was alone. I chose the forums on Aredn and about growing a club and getting new members.

I recorded those on my phone and will attempt to work on transcribing them so they can be presented in the future.

I wish more members would attend that we could get all of the forums they offer but I grabbed what I could,

All in all it was a very enjoyable experience.

73

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This Month We Continue Talking About The Basics Of The Incident Command System!

IS-800 – Introduction to the National Response Framework

This lesson introduces you to the National Response Framework

With this lesson we will conclude the Incident Command System lessons!

What is the National Response Framework?

Relationship to NIMS
The response protocols and structures described in the National Response Framework align with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). All of the components of the NIMS support response —including resource management, command and coordination*, communications and information management.

Standardizing national response doctrine with NIMS provides a consistent, nationwide template to enable the whole community to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity.

*The NRF incorrectly uses the term "management and coordination".

View the National Incident Management (https://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system) document to learn more.

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INTENDED AUDIENCE

The National Response Framework is intended to provide guidance for the whole community. Within this broad audience, the National Response Framework focuses especially on those who are involved in delivering and applying the response core capabilities, including:

Private sector partners

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Government officials

Community leaders

Emergency management practitioners

First responders

All elements of the community must be activated, engaged, and integrated to respond to a major or catastrophic incident. By providing equal access to acquire and use the necessary knowledge and skills, this Framework is intended to enable the whole community to contribute to and benefit from national preparedness.

This includes:

Children

Older adults

Individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs

Those from religiously, racially, and ethnically diverse backgrounds

People with limited English proficiency

Owners of animals, including household pets and service and assistance animals

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THE FRAMEWORK IS ALWAYS IN EFFECT

NRF elements can be implemented at any time for any hazard, including the employment of Emergency Support Function (ESF) mechanisms.

The structures, roles, and responsibilities described herein can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident.

Implementation of NRF structures and procedures allows for a scaled response, delivery of the specific resources and capabilities, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

THE FRAMEWORK IS PART OF A BROADER STRATEGY.

To better understand how the National Response Framework fits into the overall national preparedness efforts, we need to look at the National Preparedness System (NPS) and the National Preparedness Goal.

The NPS was developed to provide the approach, resources, and tools to aid the whole community in its preparedness activities to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

Part of this system involves determining what capabilities are needed, how they should be developed and sustained, and how they should be delivered.

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THE NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GOAL

The National Preparedness Goal presents an integrated, layered, and whole community approach to preparedness. The Goal itself is a result of contributions from the whole community. It recognizes that everyone can contribute to and benefit from national preparedness efforts.

MISSION AREAS AND CAPABILITIES

The National Preparedness Goal defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for all types of disasters and emergencies. The goal is:

"A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk."

This goal sets the vision for preparedness nationwide and identifies the core capabilities necessary to achieve that vision across five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

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Keep in mind that these 5 mission areas aid in organizing our national preparedness activities and enhance coordination of the core capabilities within each mission area.

Successful achievement of the National Preparedness Goal will result in a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

Learn more about the National Preparedness Goal (www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-goal).

There are 5 mission areas. Each mission area is comprised of the capabilities required for accomplishing the mission or function at any time (before, during, or after an incident) and across all threats and hazards. The mission areas are not sequential; activities from multiple mission areas can occur simultaneously.

Prevention

Protection

Mitigation

Response

Recovery

Learn more about the National Response Framework (www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks).

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Core Capabilities

Both the National Preparedness System and the National Preparedness Goal discuss the development of capabilities needed to ensure a secure and resilient nation.

These core capabilities are the way we can measure, describe, and implement our security and resilience techniques.

The National Planning Frameworks, one framework for each mission area, discuss how whole community efforts build, sustain, and deliver these core capabilities.

Throughout this course, we will focus specifically on the Response core capabilities.

Under all five mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) there are a combined total of 32 core capabilities. These capabilities are highly interdependent and require us to use existing preparedness networks and activities, to coordinate and unify efforts, to improve training and exercise programs, to promote innovation, and to ensure that the administrative, finance, and logistics systems are in place to build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities.

There are a number of key characteristics of these capabilities that you should remember.

The core capabilities:

Are distinct critical elements necessary to meet the National Preparedness Goal

Are essential for the execution of each mission area: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery

Provide a common language for preparedness across the whole community

Are not exclusive to any single level of government or organization and encompass the whole community

More information regarding the National Preparedness System, the National Preparedness Goal, and Core Capabilities can be found in the IS-2000: National Preparedness Goal and System: Overview (training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-2000).

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WHOLE COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness depends on efforts at all levels, including individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government (local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, insular-area, and Federal). The contributions of all must be integrated into preparedness efforts, and the needs of all must be addressed in planning for the development of response capabilities. Whole community includes:

Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs

Businesses

Faith-based and community organizations

Nonprofit groups

Schools and academia

Media outlets

All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners

Read A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action (www.fema.gov/whole-community).

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS SYSTEM

The National Preparedness System is an integrated set of guidance, concepts, processes, and tools that enable the whole community to meet the National Preparedness Goal.

The system is made up of the six components shown in the graphic. More information is available at the National Preparedness System (www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-system).

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WHOLE COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

Experience shows one of the best things the whole community can do to be prepared is provide universal accessibility. This simply means planning to meet the needs of the whole community by providing physical access, communication access, or access to disaster or emergency programs.

In addition, there are legal requirements that dictate the inclusion of persons with disabilities during whole community preparedness efforts.

One way to ensure this example is incorporated into planning is to establish a Core Advisory Group (CAG). CAGs consist of people with cross-disabilities who advise emergency managers. They provide input on inclusive emergency operations plans, including:

Local, jurisdictional, or state accessible evacuation plans

Temporary accessible housing plans

Accessibility to, of, and in shelters

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THE NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

To assist response partners in effectively carrying out the Response mission, the National Response Framework:

Identifies capabilities that are essential for response and community lifelines stabilization

Indicates the actions necessary to build and deliver the required capabilities

Describes key roles and responsibilities for integrating capabilities across the whole community

Outlines how the Response mission area relates to other mission areas

Response Federal Inter-agency Operational Plan

At the Federal level, the National Response Framework is supported by the Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP). The Response FIOP further defines the concepts, principles, structures, and actions introduced in the National Response Framework, with a focus on the Federal level.

The Response FIOP goes into more depth than the National Response Framework on how Federal agencies work together on Response and how they support or complement activities that take place in the private sector and at other levels of government.

The intent of the FIOP is to support local, state, tribal, territorial, insular-area, and Federal government plans to ensure a common operational focus.

Each mission area has their own FIOP that describes how the federal government aligns resources and delivers that mission's core capabilities. Read more at the National Preparedness System (www.fema.gov/federal-interagency-operational-plans).

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GUIDING PRINCIPALS FOR RESPONSE

Now that you have a general understanding of National Preparedness doctrine and the context it provides for the Response mission area, let's take a closer look at the principles on which Response doctrine is based.

Response doctrine defines basic roles, responsibilities, and operational concepts for Response across all levels of government and with the private sector and nongovernmental organizations.

It is important to remember that the overarching objective of Response activities is ensuring life safety, protecting property and the environment, stabilizing the incident, and providing for basic human needs. Stabilization of the seven Community Lifelines reduces threats to public health and safety, or economic security.

Let's review the five guiding principles that establish fundamental doctrine for the Response mission area:

Engaged Partnership

Tiered Response

Scalable, Flexible, and Adaptable Operational Capabilities

Unity of Effort Through Unified Command

Readiness to Act

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ENGAGED PARTNERSHIP

Effective partnership relies on engaging the whole community in preparing for and responding to disasters in order to manage risk to communities and infrastructure.

Those who lead emergency response efforts must communicate and support engagement with the whole community by developing shared goals and aligning capabilities to reduce the risk of any jurisdiction being overwhelmed in times of crisis.

Layered mutually supporting capabilities of individuals, communities, the private sector, Non-government Organizations (NGOs), and governments at all levels allow for coordinated planning in times of calm and effective response in times of crisis.

TIERED RESPONSE

A basic premise of the National Response Framework is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Incidents begin and end locally, and most are managed at that level as well.

Many incidents require unified response from local agencies, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations. Other incidents may require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions or the state.

A small number require Federal support. National response protocols recognize this and are structured to provide additional, tiered levels of support.

When all levels of government become engaged, a response is federally supported, state managed, and locally executed, with tribes, territories, and insular area governments often managing the response, as well.

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Scalable, Flexible, and Adaptable Operational Capabilities

As incidents change in size, scope, and complexity, response efforts must adapt to meet evolving requirements. The number, type, and sources of resources must be able to expand rapidly to meet the changing needs associated with a given incident and its cascading effects. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and principles add this flexibility when dealing with an incident.

As needs grow and change, response processes must remain nimble and adaptable. The structures and processes described in the NRF must be able to surge resources from the whole community.

As incidents stabilize, response efforts must be flexible in order to move toward recovery outcomes.

UNITY OF EFFORT THROUGH UNIFIED COMMAND

Success requires unity of effort, which respects the chain of command of each participating organization while ensuring seamless coordination across jurisdictions in support of common objectives.

As a team effort, Unified Command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority and/or functional responsibility for the incident to provide joint support through mutually developed incident objectives and strategies. Each participating agency maintains its own authority, responsibility, and accountability.

Unified command is an Incident Command System (ICS) application used when more than one agency has jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the unified command to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

As a team effort, unified command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority and/or functional responsibility for the incident to provide joint support through mutually developed incident objectives and strategies established at the command level. Each participating agency maintains its own authority, responsibility, and accountability.

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READINESS TO ACT

Effective response requires a readiness to act that is balanced with an understanding of the risks and hazards responders face. From individuals and communities to the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government, national response depends on the ability to act decisively.

Decisive action is often required to save lives and protect property and the environment. Although some risk to responders may be unavoidable, all response personnel are responsible for anticipating and managing risk through proper planning, organizing, equipping, training, and exercising.

RESPONSE PARTNERSHIP

An effective, unified national response requires layered, mutually supporting capabilities. Individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government should understand their respective roles and responsibilities and how to complement each other in achieving shared goals.

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COMMUNITIES

Communities are groups that share goals, values, and institutions, but are not always bound by geographic boundaries or political divisions.

They may be:

Private Sector
Individuals and families
Faith-based organizations
Advocacy groups
Social and community groups associations
Health and Medical
NGOs
Neighborhood partnerships
Academia

Communities provide opportunities for sharing information and promoting collective action. Engaging these communities in preparedness efforts is important to identifying their needs and taking advantage of their potential contributions.

You can learn more about strategies for community preparedness by completing IS-909 Community Preparedness: Implementing Simple Activities for Everyone (https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-909).

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Private sector organizations engage in incident response through their own internal response and continuity actions, the commodities they provide, their partnerships with each level of government, and their roles within the supply chain.

Elements of the private sector are most often the providers of community lifeline services and have a key interest in the stabilization and restoration of their own operations and those of other infrastructure systems.

The private sector, comprised of small, medium, and large businesses, spans nationally significant infrastructure to locally owned and operated businesses that, while small, are staples of the community.

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The private sector includes commerce; healthcare; private, cultural, and educational institutions; and industry, as well as public/private partnerships that have been established specifically for emergency management purposes.

Refer to page 26 of the National Response Framework for additional information.

INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS

Individuals, families, and households play an important role in emergency preparedness and response.

You can contribute by:

Reducing hazards in and around your home

Preparing an emergency supply kit and household emergency plan

Monitoring emergency communications carefully

Volunteering with an established organization

Enrolling in emergency response training courses

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NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

NGOs play vital roles at the local, state, tribal, territorial, insular-area, and Federal levels in delivering important services, including those associated with the response core capabilities:

Identifying sheltering locations, ensuring access to those facilities, and communicating their locations to the whole community;

Providing emergency commodities and services, such as water, food, shelter, assistance with family reunification, clothing, and supplies for post-emergency cleanup;

Supporting the evacuation, rescue, care, and sheltering of animals displaced by the incident;

Supporting search and rescue, transportation, and logistics services;

Identifying and supporting the heath, medical, mental health, and behavior health resources of the impacted community; and

Supporting disaster survivors, identifying unmet needs, and developing individual recovery plans.

Some NGOs are officially designated as support elements to national response capabilities:

The American Red Cross is chartered by Congress to provide relief to survivors of disasters and help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (National VOAD) is an association of organizations that mitigates and alleviates the impact of disasters; provides a forum promoting cooperation, communication, coordination and collaboration; and fosters more effective delivery of services to communities impacted by a disaster. National VOAD is a consortium of over 70 national organizations and 56 territorial and state equivalents.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC): Within the NCMEC, the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC) facilitates the expeditious identification of children and their reunification with their families.

Visit the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex (https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/32282) to learn more.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The responsibility for responding to natural and human-caused incidents that have recognizable geographic boundaries generally begins at the local level.

Local police, fire, emergency medical services, public health and medical providers, emergency management, public works, environmental response professionals, and other local responders are often the first to detect a threat or hazard or respond to an incident, and frequently they are the last to leave an incident site.

Local governments manage the vast majority of incidents that occur each day.

STATE, TRIBAL, TERRITORIAL, AND INSULAR-AREA GOVERNMENTS

State, tribal, territorial, and insular-area governments are responsible for the health and welfare of their residents, communities, lands, and cultural heritage.

State Governments

Tribal Governments

Territorial and Insular Area Governments

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STATE GOVERNMENTS

When an incident expands or has the potential to expand beyond the capability of a local jurisdiction and responders cannot meet the needs with mutual aid and assistance resources, local officials contact the state.

State governments supplement local efforts by applying in-state resources first. If additional resources are required, states can request assistance from other states through interstate mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If a state anticipates that its resources may be exceeded, the governor may request assistance from the Federal Government through a Stafford Act declaration.

EMAC is:

Administered by the National Emergency Management Association

An interstate mutual aid agreement

A way to streamline the interstate mutual aid and assistance process

Visit the EMAC Website (https://www.emacweb.org) to learn more.

STATE RESPONSE: KEY PLAYERS

States support their local governments, which are closest to those impacted by incidents.

State department and agency heads and their staffs develop, plan, and train on internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs. They also participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain the necessary capabilities.

They are vital to the state's overall emergency management program, as they bring expertise spanning various response functions and serve as core members of the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Incident Command Posts (ICPs).

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TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

The United States has a trust relationship with federally recognized Indian tribes and recognizes tribes as sovereign nations. Under the Stafford Act, federally recognized Indian tribes can directly request their own emergency declaration and major disaster declaration, or they can request assistance under a state request.

The Chief Executive is responsible for public safety and welfare:

Coordinates resources needed to respond to incidents of all types

Makes, amends, or suspends certain orders or regulations associated with the response in accordance with the law

Communicates with the public in an accessible manner and helps people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident

Negotiates mutual aid and assistance agreements with other local jurisdiction, state, tribal, territorial, and insular-area governments

Requests Federal assistance

Visit the website Tribal Coordination Support Annex (https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/32279) to learn more.

TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AREA GOVERNMENTS

Territorial and insular area governments are responsible for coordinating resources to address actual or potential incidents and have many of the same functions states have, as previously listed in this section.

Because of their remote locations, territorial and insular area governments often face unique challenges in receiving assistance from outside the jurisdiction quickly and often request assistance from neighboring islands, other nearby countries, states, the private sector or NGO resources, or the Federal Government.

Additionally, there are language and cultural differences that must be considered, as well as the potential for authorities that overlap with federal authorities.

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal Government maintains a wide range of capabilities and resources that may be required to deal with domestic incidents in order to save lives and protect property and the environment while ensuring the protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

The Federal Government becomes involved with a response when Federal interests are involved; when state, local, tribal, or territorial governments request assistance; or as authorized or required by statute, regulation, or policy.

Visit the website NRF (https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/117791) to read page 34 to learn more.

TYPES OF FEDERAL AID

Federal Response and Assistance Available Without a Stafford Act Declaration

The National Response Framework covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of, or in response to, threats or actual incidents. In addition to Stafford Act support, the National Response Framework or other supplementary or complementary operational plans may be applied to respond or provide other forms of support.

Immediate lifesaving assistance to states and other types of assistance, such as wildland firefighting support or response to an agricultural disease or cybersecurity incident, are performed by Federal departments or agencies under their own authorities and funding or through reciprocal mutual assistance agreements.

Federal-to-Federal Support

A Federal department or agency responding to an incident under its own authorities may also request support from the Secretary of Homeland Security in obtaining and coordinating additional Federal assistance.

Federal departments and agencies may execute interagency or intra-agency reimbursable agreements in accordance with the Economy Act or other applicable authorities.

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Requesting Federal Assistance

Federal Response and Assistance Under the Stafford Act Declaration

Federal support to States, Tribal nations, territories and insular areas, and local jurisdictions takes many forms. The most widely known authority under which assistance is provided for major incidents is the Stafford Act.

COMMUNITY LIFELINES

A community lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

The seven community lifelines represent only the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activity within a community.

Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response to lessen threats and hazards to public health and safety, the economy, and security.

Safety and Security

Food, Water, and Sheltering

Health and Medical

Energy (Power and Fuel)

Communications

Transportation

Hazardous Material

Community lifelines rely on multiple government entities, business, and infrastructure sectors to function.

Because the community lifelines are interdependent, failures in one will often cascade across to others.

Read more about Community Lifelines (www.fema.gov/lifelines).

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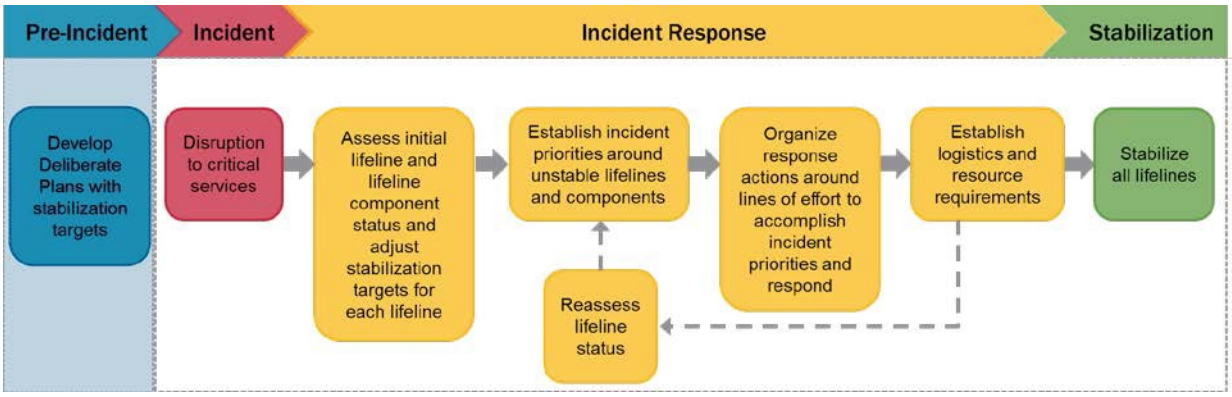
LIFELINES DRIVE RESPONSE

Incidence Response Process Application

Community lifelines can be used by all levels of government, the private sector, and other partners to facilitate operational coordination and drive outcome-based response.

Community lifelines are assessed and reassessed throughout an incident and help to identify required response actions each operational period until stabilization is achieved.



CORE CAPABILITIES

Response core capabilities are the functions or activities that generally must be accomplished in incident response regardless of which levels of government are involved.

Using and implementing core capabilities is what we as a nation require in order to deal with the risks we face.

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As we look at the Response core capabilities, you'll notice that three core capabilities span all five mission areas:

Planning, Public Information and Warning, and Operational Coordination.

These help to unify the mission areas and in many ways are necessary for the success of the remaining core capabilities.

CROSS CUTTING CAPABILITIES

Three response core capabilities span across all five mission areas.

The cross-cutting core capabilities are essential to the success of the other core capabilities.

They help unify the five mission areas and establish unity of effort among all those involved in the Response mission area.

Continued on the next page.

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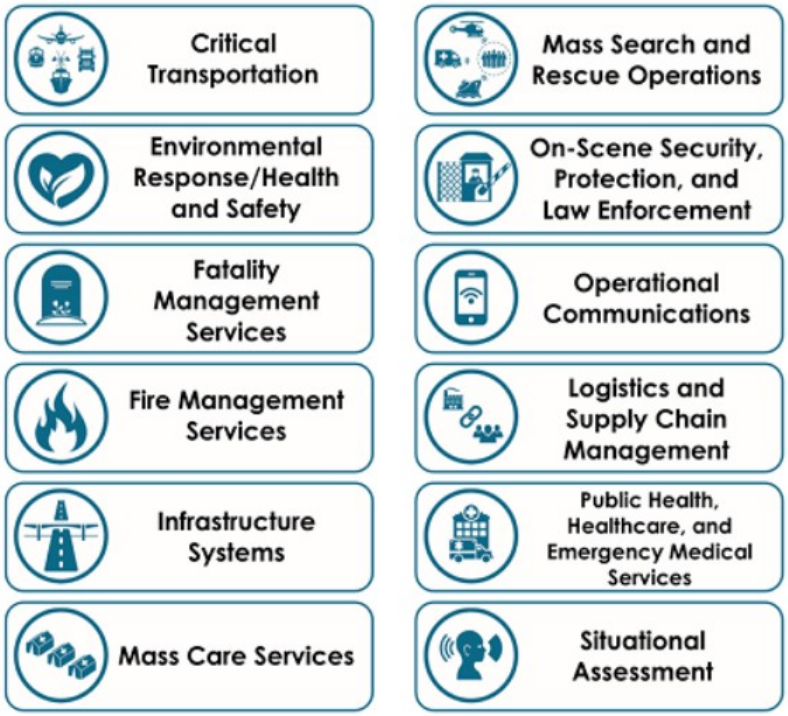
CAPABILITY, OBJECTIVES, AND CRITICAL TASKS

There are twelve additional core capabilities that are specific to Response.



INTEGRATION: RESPONSE CORE CAPABILITIES AND MISSION AREAS

The core capabilities depend on each other to succeed. Let's review some examples to explain how:

Organizations involved in providing Mass-Care Services often rely on resources and functions from organizations that provide Critical Transportation or Logistics and Supply Chain Management for commodities distribution.

Public Information and Warning provides for messaging, translators, and interpreters, as well as Operational Communications for reporting and communication that allows shelters to stay in touch with operations centers.

Continued on the next page.

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Also, there are points where the response mission area crosses with other mission areas including:

Prevention

Protection

Mitigation

Recovery

To learn more, read about the National Planning Frameworks at www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE CORE CAPABILITIES

So, how do Core Capabilities relate to community lifelines?

Think of it this way:

Lifelines = Ends (the results that Responders are trying to accomplish)

Core Capabilities = Ways (methods that the Responders will use to achieve the ends)

To state it another way, Responders deliver the Response Core Capabilities in order to stabilize the community lifelines.

The chart below shows the relationship of each Lifeline, on the left, to the Core Capabilities, shown along the bottom.

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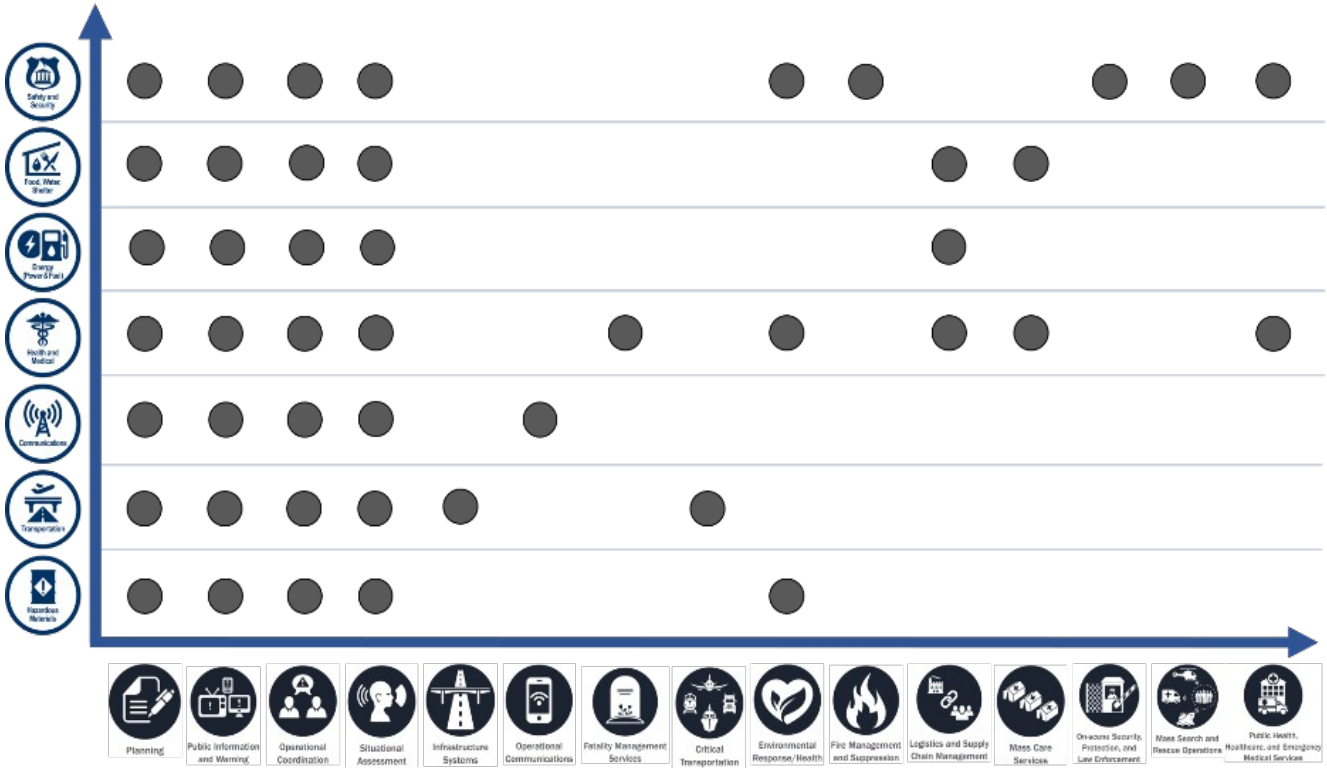

Purpose of Coordinating Structures

Operational coordination occurs across various government levels and consists of actions and activities that enable decision makers to determine appropriate courses of action and provide oversight for all types of incidents, including complex homeland security operations, to achieve unity of effort and effective outcomes.

Coordinating structures help organize and measure the whole community's capabilities in order to:

Address the requirements of the Response mission area

Facilitate problem solving

Improve access to response resources

Foster coordination prior to and following an incident

Continued on the next page.

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The coordinating structures used to organize response efforts must be scalable, flexible, and adaptable so they can be partially or fully implemented to allow for delivery of the exact resources that are needed, and with a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

PRIVATE-SECTOR COORDINATING STRUCTURES

When catastrophic incidents put a premium on the restoration of complex supply chains (especially for essential products and services needed for response efforts and stabilization of the economy), private sector coordination and assets are vital for public health and safety, the economy, and national security.

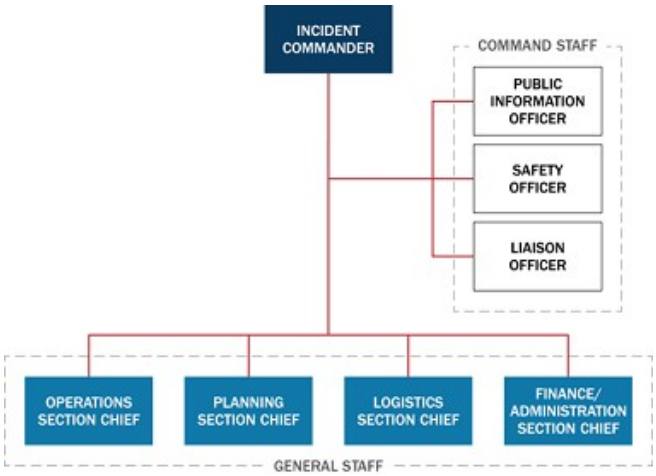
The private sector can also help government agencies prioritize support missions (e.g., debris removal) to facilitate business and infrastructure response operations.

LOCAL COORDINATING STRUCTURES AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING

At the local level, coordinating structures are usually composed of entities within specific functional areas, such as public works, law enforcement, emergency medical services, and fire departments.

On-scene integration among these structures may occur at incident command posts (ICPs) and more frequently at one or more local EOCs.

Emergency responders at all levels of government use NIMS and ICS structures to manage and support response operations.



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LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

If the local Incident Commander determines that additional resources or capabilities are needed, requirements are relayed to the local emergency operations center (EOC)—the physical location where multiagency coordination typically occurs and where a variety of local coordinating structures come together to solve problems.

The EOC:

Helps form shared situational awareness of the incident

Relieves on-scene command of the burden of external coordination

Secures additional resources to help meet response requirements

At the local level, Incident Management coordination also includes Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups).

State Coordinating Structures and Operational Planning

While the local incident command structure directs on-scene incident management activities and maintains command and control of on-scene incident operations, state EOCs are activated as necessary to support local EOCs and to help ensure that responders have the resources they need to conduct response activities.

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State, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs also provide a common location for coordination of state/tribal/territorial/insular area-and in some cases, federal--support to local EOCs and/or incident personnel.

The Tribal Assistance Coordination Group (TAC-G) is a MAC Group that assists federally recognized tribes during emergencies and disasters and provides information and technical assistance for tribal emergency management programs in coordination with federal partners.

INTRODUCTION TO FEDERAL OPERATIONS CENTERS

When an incident occurs that exceeds, or is anticipated to exceed, local or state resources—or when an incident is managed by Federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities—the Federal Government may use the management structures described within the National Response Framework.

Additionally, the Federal Government may use supplementary or complementary plans to involve all necessary department and agency resources to organize the Federal response and ensure coordination among all response partners.

Many of the arrangements by which departments and agencies participate are defined in the ESF Annexes, coordinated through prescripted mission assignments in a Stafford Act response, formalized in interagency agreements, or described in the National Response Framework supplementary plans.

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The following sections describe Federal support operations center.

Overall, there are 9 Field Operations Centers that are organized between DHS/FEMA, FBI, and other agencies.

First, we will review 6 centers that work under DHS/FEMA

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)
Integrated Operations Coordination Center (CIOCC
National Operations Center (NOC)
National Response Coordination Center (NRCC
Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
Joint Field Office (JFO)

Next, are two centers that work under FBI:

Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)
Joint Operation Center (JOC)

Finally, the following 2 centers work under other agencies which are:

National Military Command Center (NMCC)
National Policy - The National Security Council (NSC)

UNIFIED COORDINATION

Unified coordination is the term used to describe the primary state/tribal/territorial/insular area/federal incident management activities conducted at the incident level.

Unified coordination is typically directed from a Joint Field Office (JFO), a temporary federal facility that provides a central location for coordination of response efforts.

The Unified Coordination Group (UCG) is composed of senior leaders representing state, tribal, territorial, insular area and federal interests and, in certain circumstances, local jurisdictions, the private sector, and NGOs.

Federal Interagency Operational Plans (FIOPs) describe how the Federal government aligns resources and delivers core capabilities to reach our shared National Preparedness Goal.

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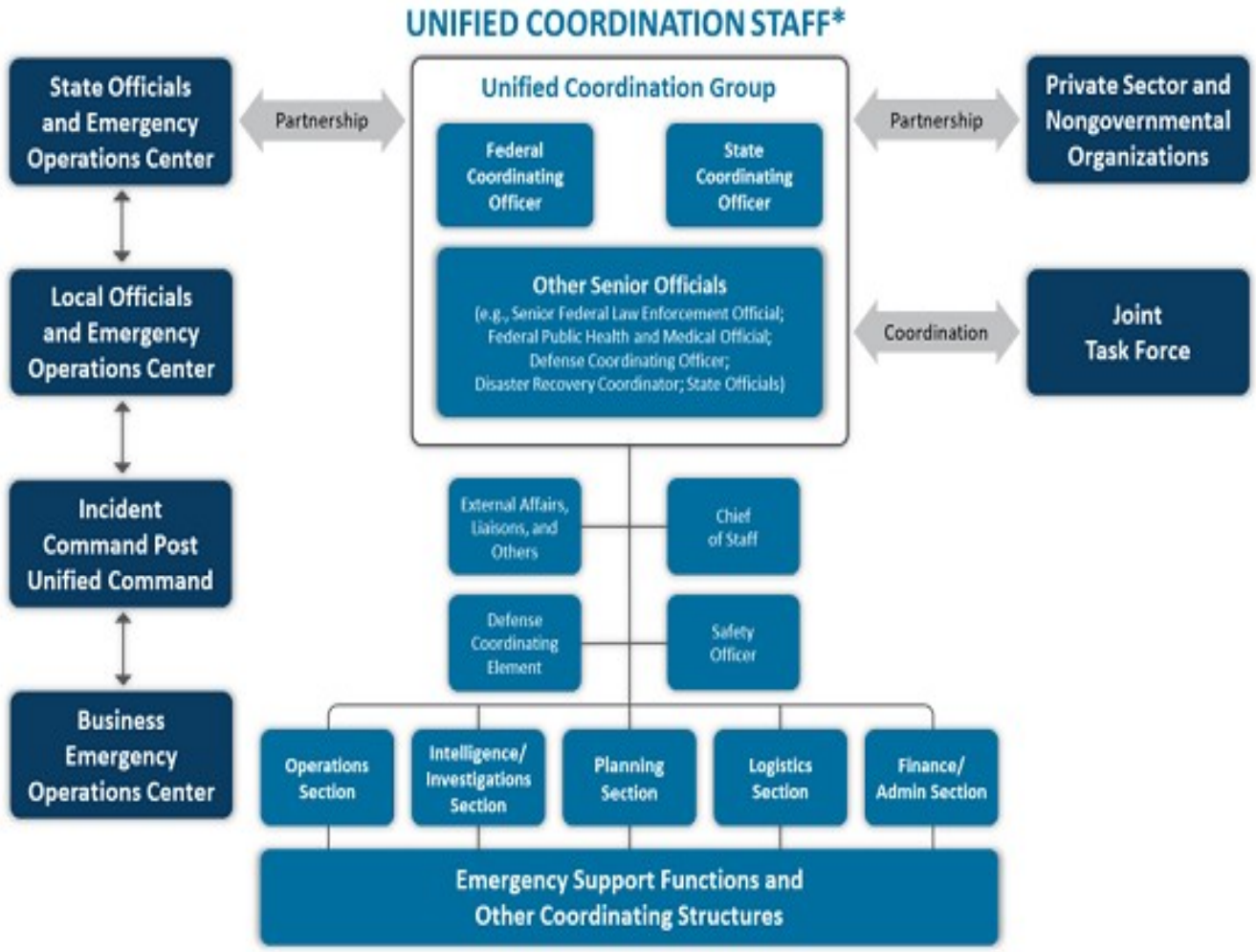

*References to state also refer to tribal, territorial, and insular area governments.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Coordination of Federal incident response is accomplished through Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESFs are organized groups of government and private-sector entities that provide personnel, supplies, facilities, and equipment.

Federal ESFs bring together the capabilities of Federal departments and agencies and other national-level assets that work together to deliver core capabilities and support an effective response.

Communities, states, tribal governments, regions, and other Federal departments and agencies may also use the ESF structure, and they are encouraged to work closely with Federal ESFs at the incident, regional, or Headquarters levels if they are activated.

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ESFs are not solely attributed to any one organization, nor are they mechanisms for executing an agency's statutory authorities.

Below is a list of Emergency Support Functions.

Emergency Support Functions
ESF #1 Transportation
ESF #2 Communications
ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering
ESF #4 Firefighting
ESF #5 Information & Planning
ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing & Human Assistance
ESF #7 Logistics
ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services
ESF #9 Search & Rescue
ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11 Agriculture & Natural Resources
ESF #12 Energy
ESF #13 Public Safety & Security
ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
ESF #15 External Affairs

COMMUNITY LIFELINES MEANS, WAYS, ENDS

The interrelationship of Emergency Support Functions (ESF), Core Capabilities, and lifelines can be thought of in terms of means, ways, and ends.

Means: ESFs and other organizing bodies—the means—are the way we organize across departments and agencies, community organizations, and industries to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Response Core Capabilities. Through these ESFs, government and private-sector entities provide the personnel, supplies, facilities, and equipment needed for Response.

Ways: Response Core Capabilities describe the grouping of response actions—the ways—that can be taken to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines. FEMA executes Lines of Effort (LOE) to operationalize the Core Capabilities (the ways) for response and recovery planning and operations.

Ends: Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established—the ends—to alleviate threats to life and property.

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Read more about the Lifeline Toolkit
(www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/177222).

ESF and Community Lifelines

Example actions that an ESF may take in support of stabilizing the Health and Medical Lifeline during incident response operations:

ESF and Example of Supporting Actions or Capabilities

ESF #1 Transportation
Coordinate the opening of roads and manage aviation airspace for access to health and medical facilities or services.

ESF #2 Communications
Provide and enable contingency communications required at health and medical facilities.

ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering
Install generators and provide other temporary emergency power sources for health and medical facilities.

ESF #4 Firefighting
Coordinates federal firefighting activities and supports resource requests for public health and medical facilities and teams.

ESF #5 Information & Planning
Develop coordinated interagency crisis action plans addressing health and medical issues.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Assistance
Integrate voluntary agency and other partner support, including other federal agencies and the private sector, to resource health and medical services and supplies.

ESF #7 Logistics
Provide logistics support for moving meals, water, or other commodities.

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ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services
Provide health and medical support to communities, and coordinate across capabilities of partner agencies.

ESF #9 Search & Rescue
Conduct initial health and medical needs assessments.

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
Monitor air quality near health and medical facilities in close proximity to the incident area.

ESF #11 Agriculture & Natural Resources
Coordinate with health and medical entities to address incidents of zoonotic disease.

ESF #12 Energy
Coordinate power restoration efforts for health and medical facilities or power-dependent medical populations.

ESF #13 Public Safety & Security
Provide public safety needed security at health and medical facilities or mobile teams delivering services.

ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
Be informed of and assess cascading impacts of health or medical infrastructure or service disruptions, and deconflict or prioritize cross-sector requirements.

ESF #15 External Affairs
Conduct public messaging on the status of available health and medical services or public health risks.

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CONCLUSION

The National Response Framework (NRF) provides foundational emergency management doctrine for how the Nation responds to all types of incidents. The NRF is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts.

The whole community should be engaged in examining and implementing the strategy and doctrine contained in the NRF, considering both current and future requirements in the process. Remember, Whole Community includes: The private sector; NGOs; local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments; and the Federal Government, as well as other response entities.

The whole community remains firm in its commitment to safeguard itself against its greatest risks, now and in the future. Through whole community engagement, the Nation will continue to improve its preparedness to face all emergencies or disaster challenges that may unfold.

Visit the website to access the National Preparedness Resources Library (https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-resource-library).

EDITORS NOTES:

I want to say thank you for those who read all of the ICS sections. I realize it was stretched out over several months, and yes I know it seemed like it was dragging along.

But with this months lesson, you should now have a very very basic understanding of the Incident Command System.

The materials are out there if you wish to truly study and understand it better.

Completing it for our purposes is just a formality and not truly needed unless you work in an EOC, or deal with other governmental agencies as part of your regular job.

However, it is something that some day could make our jobs easier in an emergency or even when planning events like field day.

73

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Winter Field Day

Winter Field Day will be arriving on January 25th and 26th 2025.

This will be the 18th year of Winter Field Day being held.

It is not an official ARRL sanctioned event but still provides an opportunity for education and learning.

Learning to operate in the snow, cold weather, rain, when things probably WONT go right is what this is designed for.

The official site is:

www.winterfieldday.org

Hope to see you there!

73

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A Suggestion About Next Years Field Day

I am offering a proposal about next years field day.

If you read the rules for field day, (and honestly you should be reading them.), there is a section about operating out of a public place where the general public can see us.

Now yes, where we have operated the last few years does technically qualify as a public place, our visibility is limited.

The rule for location:

7.3.3. Public Location: 100 bonus points for physically locating the Field Day operation in a public place (i.e. shopping center, park, school campus, etc) and actively welcoming the public. Person(s) shall be available to greet the public and be identified by some sort of name badge. The intent is for amateur radio to not only be on display to the public, but also to engage any visitors showing up at your location. **Available to Classes A, B and F.**

I am proposing that this year we try and find a location in Vacaville, Fairfield or Susuin that is a public business, such as Ihop, Walmart, or any area that would receive pedestrian traffic, that we would be welcome to set up and operate from for the duration of field day IN their parking lot.

I am suggesting staying away from Solano Mall as we can only be in one area and the mall has at least four or five direct entrances and multiple entrances from other stores.

If anyone has any ideas or suggestions on how to do this, perhaps you could let everyone know your ideas.

Again this is a suggestion.

73

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The Learning Corner

Lighting Your Station

You sit at your station at home when running your radios, making repairs to equipment or even just listening in.

Most times the light we use comes from overhead lights or maybe a lamp on your desk

with the advent of all the different L.E.D. lighting options out there, perhaps it is time to rethink how you light your station.

Using small strip L.E.D. lights, you can add lighting to just areas that need more illumination or highlight equipment that you want to showcase.

Using a ring light meant for video chatting you can provide a more direct and intense light when working on projects while looking through the light ring.

For field day, using strip lights, designed for cars, can give you light compatible with 12 volts so you don't need converters.

As a last resort for field day you can even use cheap flood lights from Harbor Freight to provide illumination.

We should all be taking advantage of the variety of lighting that is available to us for enhancing our station enjoyment.

73

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Recurring Club Meetings and Events
November 2024

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3 Daylight Savings Ends 0200	4	5 Club Net	6	7 Cow Town	8	9
10	11	12 Club Net	13	14 Cow Town Club Meeting	15	16 KK6ZJC Ecomm training 1900 hrs
17	18	19 Club Net	20	21 Cow Town	22	23
24	25	26 Club Net	27	28 Cow Town Thanksgiving	29	30

Monthly Meetings are held at the Nut Tree Airport Vacaville CA	KK6ZJC can be reached by email at coffeeholic1a@yahoo.com Put ECOMM TRAINING in subject

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Information About Recurring Club Meetings and Events

The club net is at 2000 hours EVERY Tuesday using the W6VVR Repeater:

Receive 145.470 Transmit 144.870 CTCSS Tone 127.3

The Club Cow Town is a general rag chew every Thursday on the W6VVR Repeater.
It starts about 1000-1030 local time using the same frequencies as above,

The monthly Club meeting is always held the second Thursday of the month at the Nut Tree Airport. The meeting starts at 7PM local time and generally runs through about 9PM.
Directions to the meeting can be found at the end of the newsletter.

Every Saturday the same week as the club meeting at 1900 hours local time KK6ZJC will be using zoom to practice passing messages.

Anyone wishing to join in contact KK6ZJC by email at coffeeholic1a@yahoo.com.
Please put ECOMM TRAINING in the subject.

I will generally check my emails right through Saturday night about 1830 hours local time.
After 1915 hours if no one joins the meeting, I shut Zoom down

it is a great way to learn how to pass messages using the ICS-213 form, or practicing sending messages for the general public using the ARRL forms.

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Special Club Meetings and Other Events in the area

I am listing all special events the club is looking for volunteers to assist in, fox hunts, other club swap meets, or events out of the ordinary.

Elections are this month at the club meeting.

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Contest

Below is link to a great contesting website by fellow Amateur Radio Operator Bruce Horn, WA7BNM

https://contestcalendar.com/

The calendar list contest in multiple ways.

It is easy to use and regularly updated.

Hope that it helps you with your contesting!

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The Club Repeater(s)

The Vaca Valley Radio Club sponsors repeaters on several bands.
The club provides some financial support, but the owners provide a substantial portion of the cost of their operation.
The efforts of the owners are greatly appreciated.

The main repeater for the club is:

Call Sign: W6VVR
Output Frequency: 145.470MHz
Input Frequency: 144.870MHz
CTCSS tone (P.L.): 127.3Hz
Offset Frequency: 600KHz
Offset Direction: Minus

Vaca Valley Radio Club Sponsored Repeaters
As Of November 1, 2023

Rptr Out	Offset	P.L.	Call/ Location	Linked Repeaters
145.470	Minus 600 KHz	127.3	W6VVR Mt Vaca	Linked to 441.650 MHz
440.025	Plus 5 MHz	127.3	WV6F Mt Vaca	
441.650	Plus 5 MHz	100.0	N6VLF Fairfield	Linked to 145.470 MHz
145.140	Minus 600 KHz	77.0 DG-ID 00-00	Moderate level	Can operate Yaesu Fusion AMS Can be linked to 145.470 MHz or 441.650 MHz

Visitors are welcome to use the repeaters.

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EchoLink and AllStar Nodes

The Vaca Valley Radio Club operates both an EchoLink and an Allstar Nodes that link to the clubs main repeater on 145.470 MHz on top of Mt Vaca.

NOTE: EchoLink is UP, Allstar node is UP.

Call Sign: W6VVR

EchoLink Node 454312 W6VVR-R

Allstar Node 51094

Visitors are welcome to use the nodes.

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2024 Officers:

President:	Servando Miramontes	K6SRV
Vice President:	Dan Martin	N6ETR
Treasurer:	Brian Steinberg	KB0A
Secretary:	Mike Rodgers	KN6MIO

2024 Board of Directors:

Art Aronsen	WD6BQX
Chris Swanson	KJ6DLF
Mike Gregory	WB6WYF
Will Shaffer	W6SRX

Net Control Operators

1st Week Of The Month	Bob Hawkins	KM6BXZ
2nd Week Of The Month	Chris Swanson	KJ6DLF
3rd Week Of The Month	Frank Garay	KJ6RWQ
4th Week Of The Month	Dan Martin	N6ETR
5th Week Of The Month	Dan Martin	N6ETR

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VOLUNTEER POSITIONS:

Membership	Bryan Steinberg	KB0A
Repeater Trustee	Brian Hagen	KK6BXP
Repeater Committee Chair	Brian Hagen	KK6BXP
Newsletter Editor	Stephen Bartels	KK6ZJC
Webmaster	Bryan Steinberg	KB0A
Net Control Coordinator (Filled by the Vice President as per the Club Constitution)	Dan Martin	N6ETR
Activities Committee Chair	Don Preston	KM6INR
Monthly Message Passing Practice Net	Stephen Bartels	KK6ZJC
Foxhunt Coordinator		
Bicycle Events Coordinator		
Parade Events Coordinator		
Winter Field Day Committee		
Dixon Mayfair Parade		
June Field Day Committee		
Merriment on Main		
December Meeting		

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Volunteer Positions (Continued)

Public Information Officer

Winlink Committee Chair

FL-Digi Committee Chair

AREDN Committee Chair

We still have numerous committees that need chairpersons and volunteers for the upcoming year (2024). (See the list above.) They need to be filled for the upcoming year by younger volunteers and those with experience to guide the club forward into the future.

This is your club. You can make it a great club by participating in meetings, events, and nets, or you can watch the club wither away and die from lack of participation by ALL members.

It is in your hands, are you going to watch the club end or are you going to jump in and help steer the club forward to the future?

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Vaca Valley Radio Club, Inc

Membership Application/Renewal Form

November 2019 Dues are payable annually.

New Members Please Fill in All Fields Completely
Renewing Members Please Provide Name and Call Sign, Other Fields *Only if there are changes*

Member Information

FCC Name:_____

Street:_____

Street 2:_____

City:_____

State:_____ Zip-Code+4:_____

Home Phone:_____

Cell Phone:_____

Call Sign:_____

License Class:_____

ARRL Member?_____

Member No:_____

Name Badge Name_____

Payment Information

Member Dues: $25.00 _____

Additional Family Members: $2.00 _____

Student: $5.00 _____

Repeater Donation: _____

Total:_____$_____

Paid by Check: $_____

Check number: _____

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Family Member (Spouse or Children) FCC Name:_____ Call Sign:_____ License Class:_____ ARRL Member?_____ Member No:_____ Name Badge Name_____	Family Member (Spouse or Children) FCC Name:_____ Call Sign:_____ License Class:_____ ARRL Member?_____ Member No:_____ Name Badge Name_____
Family Member (Spouse or Children) FCC Name:_____ Call Sign:_____ License Class:_____ ARRL Member?_____ Member No:_____ Name Badge Name_____	Family Member (Spouse or Children) FCC Name:_____ Call Sign:_____ License Class:_____ ARRL Member?_____ Member No:_____ Name Badge Name_____
Family Member (Spouse or Children) FCC Name:_____ Call Sign:_____ License Class:_____ ARRL Member?_____ Member No:_____ Name Badge Name_____	Family Member (Spouse or Children) Name:_____ Call Sign:_____ License Class:_____ ARRL Member?_____ Member No:_____ Name Badge Name_____

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Directions To the Monthly Meeting from Fairfield, Suisun City And Other Areas West of Vacaville

Coming from Fairfield: Take Highway 80 East Bound. Take exit 55 Nut Tree Parkway / Allison Drive. Stay to the left and enter the right left turn lane

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Turn left from the right turn lane and stay in the right lane. Be careful not to get back on the highway entrance.

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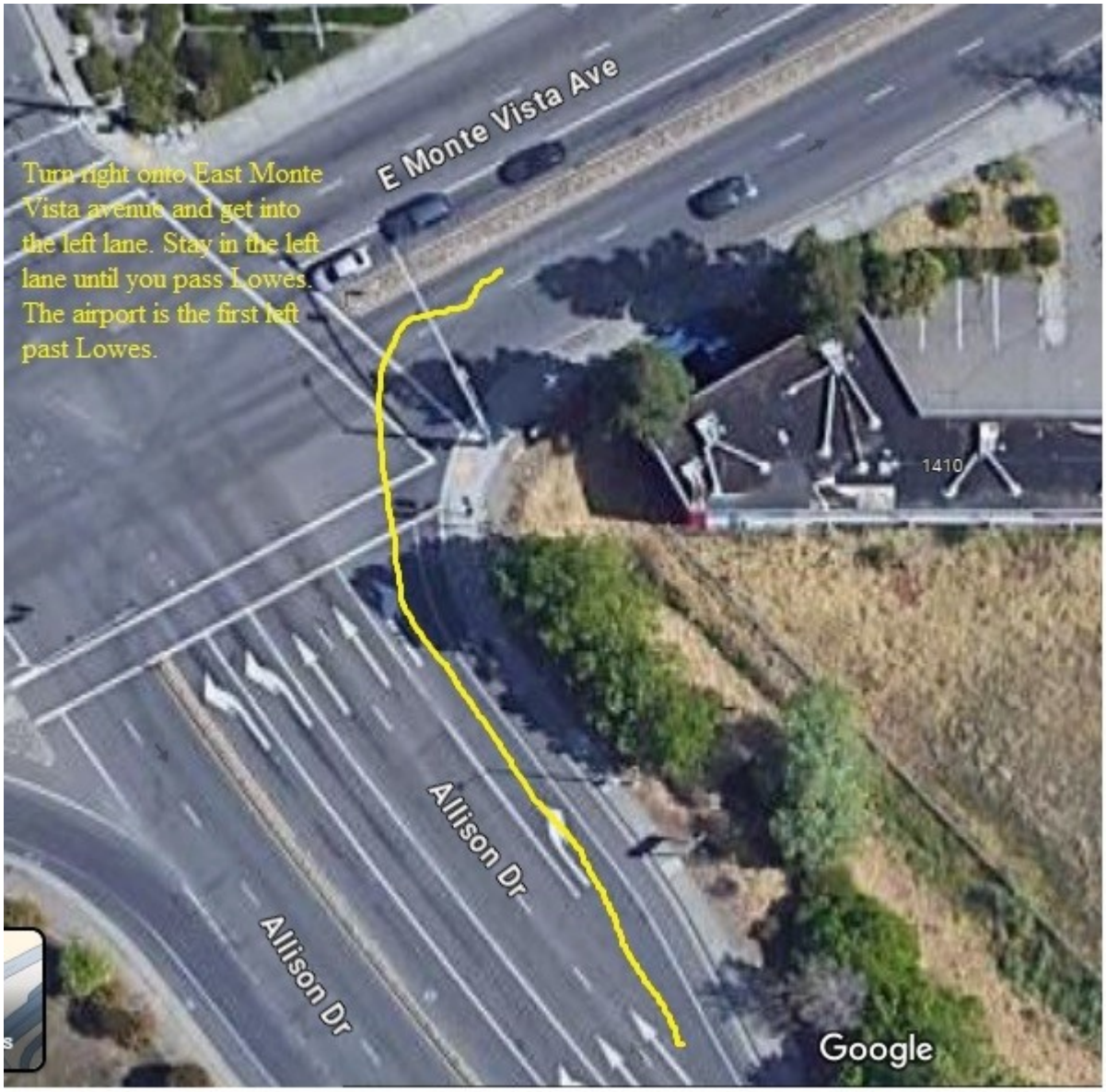
Go over the overpass and make the right turn onto East Monte Vista Avenue.



Get in the left lane of E Monte Vista Avenue and drive East until you pass Lowes.

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The airport is immediately past the Lowes Parking lot.

Turn left and drive to the airport parking lot on your right.

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Directions To The Monthly Meeting From Dixon, Sacramento And Other Areas East of Vacaville

Coming West from Dixon take the E Monte Vista Avenue exit, (exit 55)

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Take the Right turn Lane at the exit

Stay in the right lane until the light.

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At the light turn Right and get into the left lane.

After making the right turn, get into the left lane and drive East until you see Lowes.

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Turn left and drive to the airport parking lot on your right.

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